

The Alma Record.

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C. F. BROWN, Editor and Prop.

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"Long may it wave o'er the
Land of the Free and the Home
of the Brave."

ALMA'S DEPOT NEEDS

Mayor Francis King and the city council have taken a wise step in endeavoring to get a new depot for the city of Alma, and it is our firm belief that once the matter is put before the state railroad commission in its proper light that there will be no question but what the needs of the city in this respect will be met.

It must be admitted that the present structure is far too small for the present needs of the city. This seems to be admitted by the railroads with the agitation which is now going on for an addition to the present inadequate unsightly structure, which would be added to the east end of the depot and in part do away with the one redeeming feature that can be found there, the little park which the ladies of the Civic league of this city have taken care of for years at their own expense and which they have made one of the prettiest little spots in Alma, especially when the roses are in bloom. Many times the writer has been at the depot on ordinary business days, and found such crowds there that not all of the people could get into the depot, and it is a very exceptional day when the crowds, around train time, are small enough so that everyone can find seats within its portals.

It has been notoriously unsanitary for the past few years, especially in the summer months, when rank odors are most noticeable.

The depot was built years ago, when Alma was a struggling little hamlet, and while Alma has been constantly changing from a hamlet into a hustling city, which furnishes the two railroads with more traffic and freight business than any other city in this section, the passenger station has continued to hold sway, with only one small addition added, to take care of the baggage, and a few interior changes made in the old structure to give the public the idea that Alma was getting something.

There is not a city or village in this section of the state, that the writer knows of, which does not have a better passenger station than Alma, size of place and amount of business given the railroads considered.

Alma wants to remove this eyesore from her front yard, which is the first thing that the visitor has impressed upon his mind when he comes into the city. It leaves a poor impression of the city in his memory.

President Wilson's son-in-law, McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, head of the railroads, express companies, etc., has resigned. The President undoubtedly heard the mumbling of the people at the last election and has taken steps to stop the socialistic idea of government ownership of railroads, telephone, telegraph and cable and express companies.

It is now reported that the Democrats are trying to find some way to prevent at least two Republicans who were elected to the senate from taking their seats so as to hold control of that body. Since "politics has been adjourned," it is a safe thing to look up your chicken coops.

Proceedings before the senate elections committee contesting the election of Truman H. Newberry, Republican, as senator from Michigan, were ordered dismissed last week by the committee by a vote of six to five. Two democrats and four Republicans voted against the investigation.

Avoid Brooding.

It is a salutary thing to regret past errors and sincerely resolve not to fall into them again, but it is a foolish and most dangerous thing to brood over mistakes we have made, sins we have committed. Brooding cannot possibly lead to healthy-minded action. Its tendency, rather, is to develop a state of mind that may pass over into insanity. Yet many people indulge in this dangerous luxury of brooding. It is this luxury that has not been as kind as it might have been.

Actions That Make Greatness.

A truly great man's actions are works of art. Nothing with him is extemporized or improvised. They involve their consequences, and develop themselves along with the events that gave them birth.—Gibson at Truth.

Have Much the Same Thought.

A luxury is something we are apt to think our neighbors cannot afford and our neighbors are apt to think we cannot afford ourselves.

ALMA WOMEN IN WAR WORK

Mrs. Ezra Smith, Publicity Chairman
Mrs. Henry Soule, President
Mrs. F. C. Barnes, Vice Pres.
Mrs. E. N. Day, Secretary
Mrs. Mary C. Hahne, Treasurer
Mrs. R. H. Wilcox, General Chairman
Mrs. R. C. Grimm, Chairman, Auxiliary Unit

Owing to the United War Drive, which includes the local Red Cross, it has been decided by the officers and the financial committee of the Alma branch, to discontinue the monthly cards at the close of this year. It will be a great help to the collectors if all who are in arrears will pay their accounts before the first of the year. Representatives will be at both banks, Dec. 8th and 23rd to receive money. One of the most gratifying features of our local Red Cross work, has been the generous response of the community to every call for funds, and it is certain that this phase of our activity will be remembered with pleasure long after our war work ceases.

(Signed) Mrs. Henry Soule,
Pres. Alma Branch.

The rapid changes in the war situation having made it necessary to make new plans in our local branch. Instead of headquarters being established in the Baptist church, we are today moving to the rooms in the Pillsbury block, second floor, which we occupied last year during the cold weather. The room will be open for work, next Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Chas. Murphy, chairman. Follow the red crosses and you will find the rooms.

Instructions have been received by the junior chairman of Red Cross activities, for making the quota of 45 story scrap books, for our wounded and sick soldiers. This work will all be done by the Junior branch and will be commenced at once.

Have you made a bid on the fine quilt made by the St. Alma Tailors and displayed in their window?

Remember the regular business of the Red Cross at the new rooms in the Pillsbury block next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Business of importance to be discussed.

THE CHURCHES

St. John's Church
Morning Prayer, 10:00 a. m.
Subject: "A New World."
Sunday School, 11:30 a. m.
Vesper service, 5:00

Presbyterian Church.
Services will be held as follows:
Sundays:
10 a. m.—Sunday school. Lesson: "Joseph Sold by His Brothers"—Gen. 37:18-28.

11 a. m.—Morning worship.
Theme: "Our Day of Opportunity."
3 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.
Topic: All for Christ, VI. Our Pleasures. 1 Cor. 10:23, 24, 31-33; 11:1.

All persons attending and owning masks are requested to bring them to be worn during the service. Those not possessing them will be supplied at the church door.

Victory Bread best by taste.—69-4c

SUGAR SHOWED OUR BACKBONE

American Willingness to Give Up
Luxury Demonstrated Na-
tion's War Conscience.

STAND WITH THE ALLIES.

By Reducing Consumption People of
the United States Averted a
Famine at Home in Spite
of Low Supplies.

The fact that the people of the United States were able to reduce by more than one-half million tons their July, August, September and October consumption of sugar proves conclusively that their war conscience was thoroughly awakened and that the country as a whole stood ready to follow the injunctions of the Government.

Our normal consumption of sugar in the four-month period beginning with July has been 400,000 tons per month, a total of 1,600,000 for the quarter year.

In July, when our sugar stringency began to reach its height, consumption was reduced to 200,000 tons. In August only 225,000 tons went into distribution and in September only 270,000 tons. In October the distribution fell to 230,000 tons.

If the general public had failed to observe the injunctions of the Food Administration this country would have been in the throes of a sugar famine before the end of August. Our visible supplies were so low as to bring great anxiety to those familiar with the sugar situation. They feared that it would be absolutely impossible to reduce consumption to a point where sugar would no longer be a mere luxury in the American diet.

Few accomplishments of the Food Administration will stand forth so prominently as this reduced consumption of sugar. By it we have been able to bridge over the period of stringency until the new beet and Louisiana cane sugar crops were in sight.

Now the nation is in a position so that if we choose we may return to our normal home use of sugar, and Europe, with the release of ships to go far afield, can maintain its recent restricted rations. If, however, those nations are to increase their use of sugar very considerably it must be by our continued sharing with them through limiting our own consumption.

Good and Bad Men.

Good men can easily see through bad men, but bad men can't always see through good men. Perhaps it's because there's no goodness in the bad man that the good man can see through him, and because there is in the good man that the bad man can't see through him.

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Al-
lied Loaf Through Self-
Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean
Shipping Relieved, World Is Able
to Return to Normal White
Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 63,280,200 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country.

In January the late Lord Rothermere, then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread rations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

Our exports since the country entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems. "The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people, and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self-sacrifice in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY.

This co-operation and service I ask of all in full confidence that America will render more for flag and freedom than king or pulpit.—Herbert Hoover, August 10, 1917.

A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof of democratic efficiency.

Light, but Then.

Automobile bodies made of concrete reinforced with steel wire are said to be lighter than wood. But if they run over on you, they beat down quite a hard.

Undesirable Impression.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "talks so much 'bout how honest dey is dat dey sounds like dey was inwardly res the 'f a terrible temptation."

Worth Having, Sometimes.
"Honest sense," said Uncle Eben, "is but keep a man fun bettin' away is money on horses."

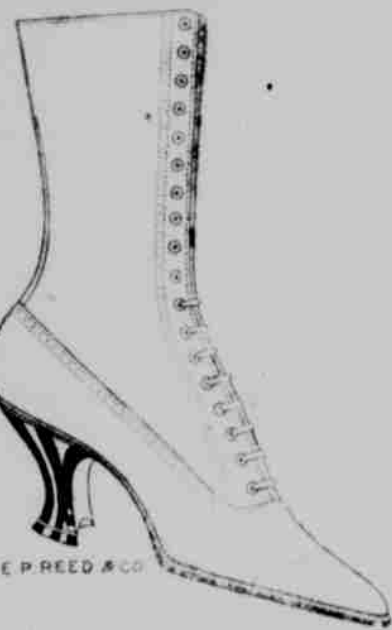
I Only Thought.
He makes no friend who never made one.—Tennison.

The Furnace Man

Perhaps your furnace has never given entire satisfaction or perhaps it has recently gone wrong and needs repairs of some slight attention.

I'll Fix it Right

R. E. DOWNER
911 Republic Ave., Alma
Heating & Ventilating Engr.



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Nine-inch gray lace
boot, welt sole

ONLY
\$9.75

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Alma, Mich.



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Hart Schaffner & Marx
and
Michaels-Stern

OVERCOATS at

\$20 \$25 \$30 to \$60

including

Seal collar coats and warm heavy Ulsters. We are the people to see for a Suit, if you consider "fit and quality."



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We carry everything for the boy

Boys' Overcoats.....\$5 \$6 \$8 \$10

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Boys' Underwear in fleece and wool per union suit.....\$1.00 to \$2.50

Boys' best wearing Stockings 25 35 to 50c per pair

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We can dress every man with rubber clothing during these wet days.

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Incorporated
197 BUSY STORES

Alma, Michigan

Thanksgiving Time

We as a country have many things to be thankful for. First of all that the dreaded war has closed and things will soon adjust themselves to normal.

The J. C. Penney Co. is thankful for the patronage we have received since opening in Alma, and that we are in a position to save the people of Alma and surrounding country so much on each and every purchase.

We are showing a complete line of everything worn by men, women, children. Below we quote you a few of our exceptional low prices:

LADIES' PLUSH AND CLOTH COATS
Price.....\$14.50 to \$37.50

LADIES' SILK AND COTTON WAISTS
Price.....98c to \$5.90

LADIES' SKIRTS
Price.....\$4.98 to \$8.90

LADIES' FIFTY DRESSES, SERGE AND SILK
Price.....\$14.50 to \$32.50

LADIES' FUR SETS
Price.....\$18.50 to \$25.00

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SCARF AND CAP SETS
Price.....98c to \$2.69

LADIES' SHOES, BLACK, BROWN AND GRAY
medium high heel. Price.....\$2.98 to \$7.50

For the Men and Boys

MEN'S FANCY SUITS
Price.....\$14.75 \$16.50 \$18.50 \$24.75

MEN'S WOOL SERGE SUITS
Price.....\$14.75 \$16.50 \$18.50

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS, latest cuts and colors. Price.....\$16.50 to \$24.75

BOYS' MACKINAW, ALL COLORS
Price.....\$4.98 to \$6.50

MEN'S MACKINAW, ALL COLORS
Price.....\$7.50 to \$9.90

MEN'S ODD PANTS, ALL COLORS
Price.....\$1.98 to \$4.98

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS, NEAT PATTERN
Price.....49c to \$1.69

MEN'S SHOES, DRESS AND WORK, Black and Tan. Price.....\$2.98 to \$6.50

BOYS' SHOES, DRESS AND WORK, Black and Tan. Price.....\$1.98 to \$4.98

Keep this store in mind when in need of any kind of merchandise. We give you the best merchandise at a much lower price.

The J. C. Penney Company